

A New Species and New Records of Anthribidae (Coleoptera) from Vietnam

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Abstract A new species of the anthribid genus *Mecotropis* is described from southern Vietnam under the name of *M. nakamurai*. Two species, *Apolecta aspericollis* KIRSCH and *Xenocerus phaleratus* JORDAN, are newly recorded from Vietnam.

Recently, a lot of Vietnamese anthribids was submitted to me for taxonomic research through the courtesy of Mr. Hiroyuki NAKAMURA of Tokyo. In this collection, I found a new species of the genus *Mecotropis*, *Apolecta diversa* JORDAN and *Xenocerus phaleratus* JORDAN, which are new records from Vietnam. These anthribids were collected by himself from Bao Loc, Lam Dong Prov., southern Vietnam.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Professor Y. WATANABE of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, and Emeritus Professor K. MORIMOTO of Kyushu University, for their constant guidance and encouragement. I am much indebted to Dr. S.-I. UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for kindly reading the original manuscript of the present paper, and to Mr. H. NAKAMURA, for his kindness in providing me with the specimens used in this research.

Mecotropis nakamurai SENOH, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2)

Length: 17 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apices of elytra).

Male. Body relatively thick. Colour predominantly black, antennae, tibiae and tarsi brown. Pubescence dense, black, mud yellow and white; antennae with white hairs in apical parts of 4th; pronotum with a pair of white small patches at the centre and with also three ones on both sides; elytra with a broad black transverse band in apical halves and a pair of black irregular patches in basal parts, and many black spots in the remaining parts; pro-, meso- and metasterna mainly covered with mud yellow hairs; 1st to 4th sternites each with three white spots on both sides.

Head thick, extending forwards, parallel-sided in occipital parts, and with a deep median longitudinal sulcus from between eyes to between antennal scrobes, and with a

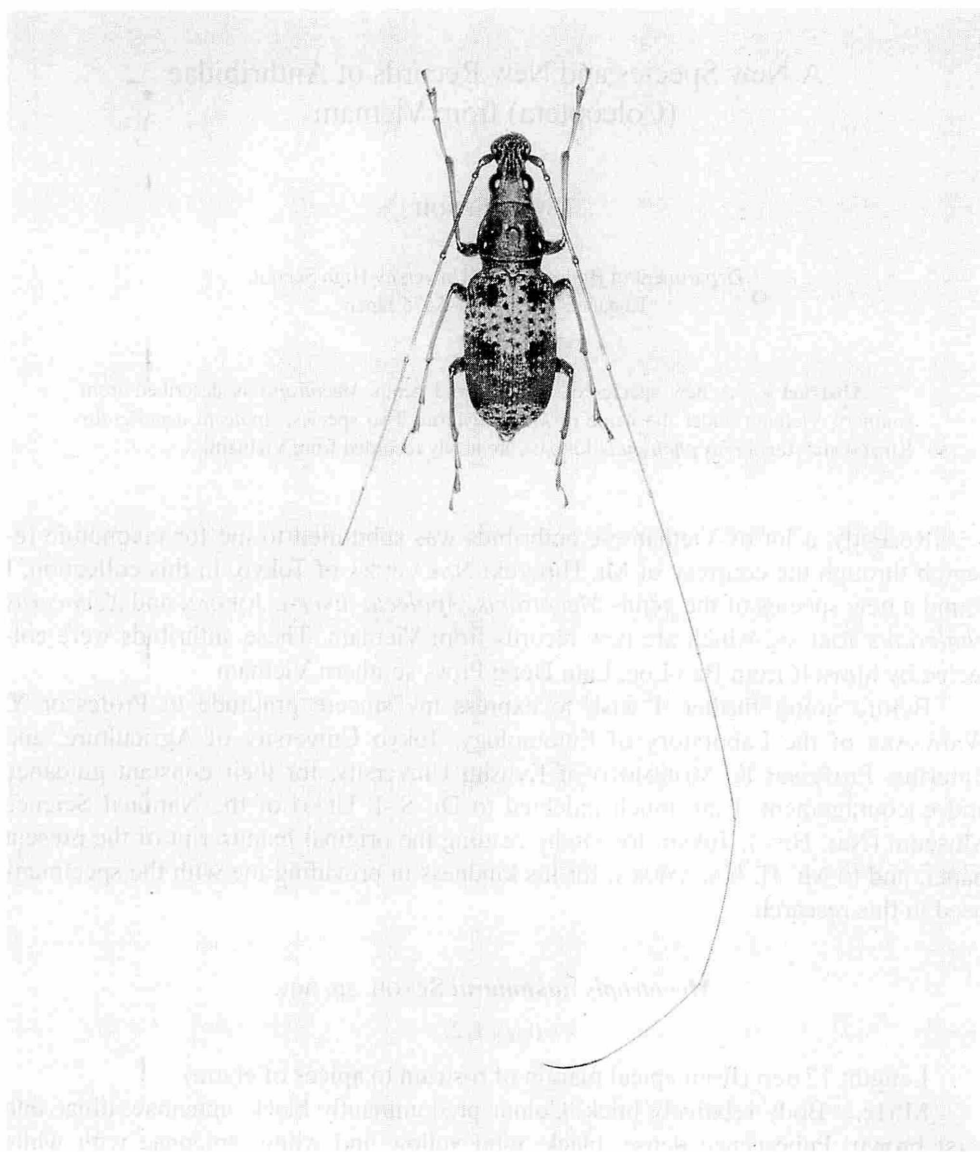


Fig. 1. *Mecotropis nakamurai* SENOH, sp. nov., ♂ (holotype) from S. Vietnam.

longitudinal depression from upper margin of each eye to the middle of rostrum; eyes moderately large, rounded, moderately convex above, relatively estranged from each other; rostrum robust, gradually narrowed towards basal parts of antennae, then gradually widened anteriorly, widest at the bases of mandibles, strongly emarginate at the middle of anterior margin, and with a pair of deep triangular fossae in front of the

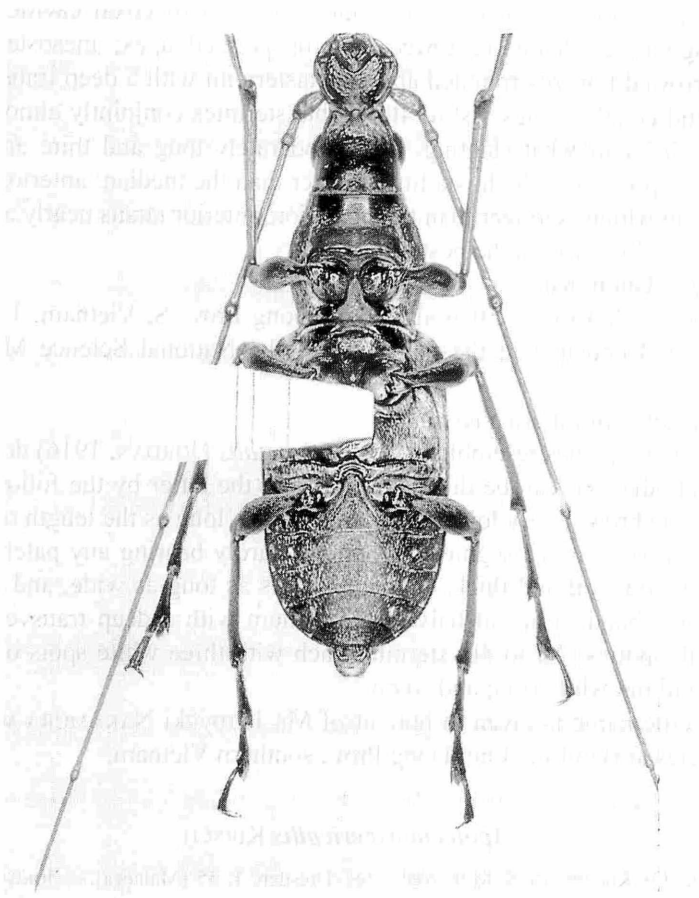


Fig. 2. Ventral surface of *Mecotropis nakamurai* SENOH, sp. nov.

basal parts of antennae; maximum width of rostrum about 2.0 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae very long, about 3.6 times as long as the length of body, scape thick, larger than pedicel in size, proportions in length from 2nd to 11th about 5:33:40:49:61:65:67:51:6:12, apical segment somewhat curved and pointed.

Pronotum barrel-shaped, convex above, about 0.96 times as long as wide, widest at basal two-fifths; disc slightly swollen at the centre; dorsal transverse carina almost straight, and connected with each lateral carina at an obtuse angle, the latter declivous in basal half and horizontally extending to the subapical part of side margin; carinula obscure. Scutellum linguiform. Elytra oval and thick, about 1.7 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal three-fourths, then narrowed posteriorly; striae punctures small but distinct. Pygidium subtriangular, vertical, about 1.2 times as wide as long, lateral margins reflexed, and gradually convergent towards broadly rounded apex.

Prosternum with a deep transverse sulcus in front of coxal cavities; prosternal process triangular, gradually narrowed towards pointed apex; mesosternal process gradually narrowed towards rounded apex; metasternum with a deep transverse sulcus in front of hind coxal cavities; 1st to 4th visible sternites conjointly almost horizontal in side view, 5th somewhat slanting. Legs moderately long and thin; anterior femur shorter than the posterior which is a little shorter than the median; anterior tibia longer than the median which is longer than the posterior; anterior tarsus nearly as long as the median which is longer than the posterior.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Bao Loc (850 m alt.), Lam Dong Prov., S. Vietnam, 1-V-2000, H. NAKAMURA leg. Deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Southern Vietnam.

Notes. This species resembles *Mecotropis vitalis* (JORDAN, 1916) described from Sambor, Cambodia, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics: antenna brown, very long, about 3.6 times as long as the length of body, without white broad ring in 3rd segment; pronotum hardly bearing any patch, rounded in side margin; elytra oval and thick, about 1.7 times as long as wide, and with a broad black transverse band in apical halves; prosternum with a deep transverse sulcus in front of coxal cavities; 1st to 4th sternites each with three white spots on both sides; legs brown, without white ring; and so on.

The specific name is given in honour of Mr. Hiroyuki NAKAMURA who collected this new species at Bao Loc, Lam Dong Prov., southern Vietnam.

Apolecta aspericollis KIRSCH

Apolecta aspericollis KIRSCH, 1875, Mitt. zool. Mus. Dresden, **1**: 55 (Malacca). — JORDAN, 1916, Novit. zool., **23**: 347 (Malay Pen., Singapore, Sumatra); 1928, *ibid.*, **34**: 103 (Pahang). — SENOH, 1995, Elytra, Tokyo, **23**: 144 (South Thailand, West Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra).

Specimen examined. 1 ♂, Bao Loc, Lam Dong Prov., S. Vietnam, 3-V-2000, H. NAKAMURA leg.

Distribution. S. Vietnam (new record), S. Thailand, W. Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra.

Notes. The specimen recorded above somewhat differs from the Malayan specimens in having the following characteristics: dorsal transverse carina of pronotum more angulate at the middle; small black spots of elytra sometimes combine with each other.

Xenocerus phaleratus JORDAN

Xenocerus phaleratus JORDAN, 1945, Proc. r. ent. Soc. Lond., (B), **14**: 19 (Cambodia).

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bao Loc, Lam Dong Prov., S. Vietnam, 4-V-

2000, H. NAKAMURA leg.

Distribution. S. Vietnam (new record), Cambodia.

要 約

妹尾俊男：ベトナムから新たに発見されたヒゲナガゾウムシ。——今年（2000年）の5月上旬に、ベトナム南部のBao Loc周辺の昆虫類調査を実施された中村裕之氏より、そのときに採集されたヒゲナガゾウムシ類の分類学的研究を託された。そのなかに、*Mecotropis*属に含まれる1新種とベトナムからはこれまでに報告のない*Apolecta aspericollis* KIRSCHおよび*Xenocerus phaleratus* JORDANが含まれていた。*Mecotropis*属の新種には、*Mecotropis nakamurai* SENOHと命名して記載した。この種は、触角が茶色できわめて長く、体長の3.6倍に達し、第3節には幅広い白色環をもたない、前胸背板の両側は強く丸みをおびる、鞘翅は太短い、それぞれの腹板の両側に3個の白色小紋をもつ、などの点により、近縁と思われる*M. vitalis* (JORDAN, 1916)より容易に区別できる。

一方、ベトナムからこれまでに記録のなかった*Apolecta aspericollis* KIRSCHの分布域が、ベトナム南部（新記録）、マレー半島（タイ南部、西マレーシア、シンガポール）およびスマトラ島となり、また、*Xenocerus phaleratus* JORDANの分布域は、カンボジアおよびベトナム南部（新記録）となった。

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